Section of the History of Medicine.

President—Dr. ARNOLD CHAPLIN.

The Medical Services of Henry the Fifth's Campaign of the Somme in 1415.

By G. E. GASK, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.

THERE is not a great deal known about the medical arrangements made by Henry V for the care of his troops during his campaign in France in 1415, but, at least, some of the names of the medical men who served with him have come down to us, and it may be of interest to put together the few facts which are known. To those who participated in the Battle of the Somme in the late war, the accounts of Henry the Fifth's famous march from Harfleur round the head waters of the Somme to Agincourt, appear strangely fresh, and it is possible to visualize and sympathize with his hungry, sick and weary force, and to rejoice over his foolhardy but glorious feat. To understand the campaign, it is necessary to relate briefly the circumstances which led up to it.

Henry V began to reign on Tuesday, March 21, 1413. He was then 25 years of age and described as tall and slender with well-formed limbs. He was an athlete, a good soldier, trained in the hard school of the Welsh wars and in general had the qualities which made for popularity in a prince. Whatever his habits as a young man—and there are stories of his early wildness which do not appear to be substantiated—as king he worked hard and showed sterling qualities which earned for him the appreciation of his subjects.

Henry seems to have had two objectives in his mind, the first being to conquer France and the second to free Jerusalem from the infidel. The justice of Henry's claim to the crown of France is not the concern of this paper, but it seems to be a fact that he genuinely believed that his claim was a good one and was determined to fight for it. At Michaelmas, 1414, a Council of the magnates of the kingdom was held at Westminster when Henry asked their advice concerning his claim to the crown of France. They recommended that he should send ambassadors to France to negotiate, and in the meantime, that every preparation should be made for invading that kingdom.

It is clear that preparations were made for war on a large scale, for on September 22, 1414, Nicholas Merbury, as Master of the Ordnance, had been commanded to secure stone-cutters, sawyers, and all necessary workmen for the manufacture of guns and engines. Four days later, orders were issued forbidding any trader to export gunpowder from any English port, and by the

end of October 10,000 gunstones had been forwarded to London. It was essential for the safeguarding of the expeditionary force that Henry should have command of the sea, and so on January 30, 1415, orders were given for the King's ships to be manned, and it was arranged that the sea should be guarded from Plymouth to the Isle of Wight and from Orford Ness to Berwick during the king's approaching voyage, so that he might leave the country with an easy mind.

The first embassy to France came to nought and a second was sent, with no better results. War became imminent and preparations were pushed on. The feudal levy was not suitable for a prolonged French war, so Henry left to them the defence of England and raised an expeditionary force consisting of volunteers under contract or "indenture." By these indentures the King contracted with various nobles and knights to give their services and to provide, as well, certain numbers of men-at-arms and archers. In this way 2,500 men-at-arms and 8,000 archers were raised, and in addition there were numbers of non-combatants such as carpenters, smiths, miners and gunners, armourers, yeomen of the pavilions, bowyers, saddlers, physicians, surgeons and chaplains.

The chief surgeon to the force was Thomas Morstede, of London, and the "indenture" made with him is preserved. It commences thus:—

"Indentura cum Chirurgico Regis & Retinentia sua.

Ceste Endenture

Fait parentre le Roy nostre Souverain Seignur d'une part, & Thomas MORSTEDE, Surgien de mesme nostre Seignur le Roy, d'autre Part, Tesmoigne, que ycellui Thomas est Demorez devers nostre dit Seignur le Roy, pour Lui servir, par un an entier, en un Viage, que même nostre Seignur le Roy ferra, en sa propre Person, si Dieu plest, en son Duchee de Guyenne, ou en son Roiaume de France."

In what follows we read that Thomas Morstede was directed to be ready to attend a muster in the month of May (1415). He was to bring with him fifteen persons, of whom three should be archers and the others men of his own craft (mestier). In case the said Thomas should go into the Duchy of Guienne, he should draw for himself 40 "marcs" and as wages for each of the said fifteen persons 20 marcs for the whole year. And if in the company of the King the said Thomas should go into the Kingdom of France, he should have for himself 12 deniers and for each of the said fifteen persons 6 deniers per day for the said year.

The wages were to be paid in advance for the first quarter when the muster had been made. As surety for the wages of the second quarter the King agreed to hand over jewels to the value of the amount of wages due—which jewels could be redeemed by the King later or if unredeemed could be sold by Thomas without hindrance from the King or his heirs after a year and a half and a month. Morstede was to be ready for a voyage over-seas with his retinue well mounted, armed and arrayed by the first day of July (1415). The King undertook at his own cost the trans-shipment of Thomas, his retinue, horses, harness and victuals. It was specified that in the event of the King of France or any of his relatives being taken prisoner by Thomas or any of his retinue, the prisoner should belong to the King—and for any other prizes of war, the King should take a third.

"Don. A Westm. le XXIX Jour d'Averill, l'an du regne du Roy nostre dit Seignur Tierz."

On May 26, 1415, appeared a document from Thomas Morstede applying for money to purchase medical stores (unspecified) as well as one cart and two horses (somers) to carry the said stores. The request was granted. In another petition, undated, Morstede prays the king "to grant his letters of Privy Seal directed to your Chancellor of England to cause him to deliver to your suppliant letters of commission under your great seal by force of which he should have power to press, as well within as without franchise, twelve persons of his craft such as he should choose to accompany him and serve your most sovereign lord during your campaign."

To our modern ideas one cart and two horses seem ludicrously inadequate to carry all the medical stores for an army preparing for a year's campaign. It is well to remember, however, that in 1808, at the beginning of the Peninsular War, only a little over one hundred years ago, when Sir Arthur Wellesley landed in Mondego Bay, it appears in General Orders that the head of the Medical Department obtained two carts drawn by bullocks for the conveyance of the stores necessary for the army, which he loaded with a certain quantity of bearers, tin cups, spitting pots and other pots, none of which did or could arrive either at the place or at the time that they could be wanted; and nothing could be more inefficient than the medical department of the army during the first two-thirds of that war.

The physician to Henry V was named Nichol Colnet and an indenture was made with him on April 29, 1415. This indenture corresponds almost exactly with that made with Thomas Morstede the surgeon, and his wages were the same, but he was named alone and was to be accompanied by three archers and no other physicians.

The reason why both the physicians and surgeons were attended by archers is not quite clear. It might be that it was to swell the army, but it seems more probable that they were meant as a protection—for at that time there was no Geneva Convention. These indentures are not peculiar to the members of the medical corps, but they are found referring to other men, and the article referring to the possible capture of the rival sovereigns seems to be a usual formula.

Thus far we have records of the appointment of one surgeon and one physician, but in the History of the Battle of Agincourt, by Sir H. Nicolas, K.H. (1832), there appears in the list of the retinue of the King, present at that battle, the names of Thomas Morstede and William Bradwardyn (surgeons), each with nine more surgeons. This completes the list of medical officers as far as we know it, though it is possible and probable that some of the dukes and nobles may have taken with them their private medical attendants.

All preparations having been completed, the expeditionary force set sail from Southampton at three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, August 11, 1415, and landed on Wednesday, August 14, without opposition, close to Harfleur, at the mouth of the Seine. The Siege of Harfleur was begun on August 17, 1415, and the town was surrendered on September 22, after a considerable amount of hard fighting. The number of killed and wounded among the English seems to have been few, though no figures are given. At any rate there is no mention of the death from wounds of any man of note.

On the other hand the deaths and casualties from sickness were very high. It is stated that 2,000 died from the flux, one-fourth of whom were knights and squires, including Bishop Courtnay and the Earl of Suffolk, and 5,000 more had to be invalided home, among whom were the Earl Marshal and the

Earls of March and Arundel. The sickness which wrought such havoc with the troops is described as the flux, the bloody flux, or "cours de ventre." It is pretty clear it was a form of acute inflammation of the bowels accompanied by severe diarrhœa and passage of blood.

It is evident that the disease was epidemic, and affected both the officer or knightly class as well as the common soldier. The disease ran an acute course, being often fatal in a few days. These facts render it almost certain that the disease was what is now called dysentery. There is no evidence to show whether the disease was due to the amœba of dysentery, which caused such trouble to our troops in Mesopotamia during the recent war, or to the bacillary form. At any rate, it seems to have been a usual one in the country, for at the siege of Arras in 1414, then defended by the Duke of Burgundy, it is stated that 11,000 men died of the flux. During the late war it must be remembered also that in the Somme area both the British and the Germans suffered severely from dysentery of a rather mild and non-fatal type.

The conditions under which the English fought under Henry V were most favourable to the outbreak of bowel complaints, the great curse of all armies. It is chronicled that the English were short of food, and that the victuals they had brought with them were spoilt by the air of the sea. The men drank inordinately after working in the sweltering heat. Failing their usual rations, they ate too freely of unripe grapes and other abundant fruit. On fish days they greedily devoured the cockles and mussels that swarmed that year in the muddy creeks, and when the chilly nights succeeded to the hot autumn days, they lay down where the offal of slaughtered beasts lay rotting in the surrounding swamps. Hence fever, flux and dysentery struck down high and low alike. Nothing is said of flies, but we can imagine only too well how they swarmed over from putrefying carcases to the food and infected all. At the end of the siege of Harfleur it is estimated that over 2,000 died, of whom one-fourth were knights and squires, and 5,000 more had to be invalided home, and so Henry's army was sadly reduced in numbers.

There is no mention in the chronicles consulted of any treatment given or sanitary measures taken to combat the sickness, nor is it considered likely that there were any camp hospitals. The first mention of field hospitals occurs in the War of Grenada (1483-87) by the Spanish against the Moors.

Prescott in his "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella" states that:—

> "Isabella, solicitous for everything that concerned the welfare of her people, sometimes visited the camp in person, encouraging the soldiers to endure the hardships of war, and relieving their necessities by liberal donations of clothes, and money. She caused also a large number of tents, known as 'the Queen's hospitals,' to be always reserved for the sick and wounded, and furnished them with the requisite attendants and medicines at her own charge. This is considered the earliest attempt at the formation of a regular camp hospital on record."

Harfleur surrendered after a vigorous siege, lasting about thirty-six days, and on September 23, Henry entered the town. According to the chroniclers, St. Remy and Monstrelet, Henry dismounted at the gate, took off his shoes and stockings and proceeded barefoot to the church of St. Martin, where he gave solemn thanks to God for his success.

On or about October 4 Henry held a Council of War to decide on his next move. Henry was advised to re-embark his troops and return to England. To this reasonable advice the King turned a deaf ear. He replied that he was

anxious to view the territories which were by right his own; that his trust was in God; that if he quitted Harfleur in the manner proposed the enemy would reproach him with cowardice. Calais was his objective and to Calais he would go.

On October 6 or 7 he set out on his adventurous march with his small army numbering about 6,000 men, or, on the most generous computation, 9,000 men. The troops carried with them food for eight days only. All baggage wagons were left behind and such stores as they took were carried on the back of sumpter horses. In a similar way the King's crown, state jewels and chancery seals were packed. The route taken was via Montivilliers and Fécamp and so along the coast route to the Somme, which they meant to cross at Blanchetache as Henry's ancestor Edward III did before the battle of Creçy. Montivilliers was left a little to one side; at that place there was some little opposition, for Nicholas states that a lancer named Geffrey Blake was killed there. On October 11 the army arrived at Arques near Dieppe, where a supply of bread and wine for the troops was forthcoming under a threat of burning.

On October 12 a similar threat brought refreshments to the troops from the inhabitants of the town of Eu. On the next day, October 13, when the army expected to cross the Somme at Blanchetache, information was received that the ford was strongly held by the enemy and by a council of war it was decided to march higher up to Abbeville, but on arriving there to their great disappointment they found the bridges broken down and the French collected to prevent their passage. There was nothing to be done but to try higher up still and perhaps march to the head of the river which was estimated to be 60 miles distant. The river Somme runs a tortuous course through a broad valley; it is still surrounded with deep lagoons and swamps and marshy meadows overgrown with reeds and poplar trees, in which ducks and heron find good quarters. Before the river was canalized the swamps and lagoons must have been much greater and the river impassable unless bridged, or at recognized fords. It is clear that there was a ford at Blanchetache and bridges at Abbeville and Pont Rémy and almost certainly at Amiens and Corbie.

Apparently therefore Henry and his army took the road along the left bank of the Somme and examined the crossing at Pont Rémy, but there also the bridges and causeways were broken and the French showed themselves in force on the other side. They halted at Hangest and Crouy and the chroniclers recount their baffled and despondent mood. It is easy for us to-day to imagine the very field in which the men cast themselves down in weariness of body and despair of mind, for was it not there that troops detrained during the Somme campaign of 1918, and in the fields of Crouy, at the same time, that we had two casualty clearing stations.

The army must have marched next through Picquigny, the scene of the meeting just sixty years later, of Edward IV of England and Louis XI of France. Skirting Amiens on October 16 the army reached Boves, where the castle belonged to a partisan of the Duke of Burgundy. There they got food and drink: the archers exceeded their allowance and a scene of riot followed so that the King gave orders to stop the drink. "What need?" said someone to him: "the brave fellows are only filling their bottles!" "Their bottles!" replied the King in disgust, "they are making big bottles of their bellies and getting very drunk!"

The ruins of the castle of Boves remain to this day and the small town at the foot of the castle is occupied, according to Joanne's Guide, by "*presque tous*

blanchisseurs." During the battle of 1916 it was here that the Fourth British Army got its washing done.

From Boves Henry must have pushed on up the old Roman road, which runs in almost a straight line to Vermand; he probably followed this as far as Villers Bretonneux, famed for its defence against the great German advance in March, 1918. From here he must have branched off to the left along a road which to-day runs down through pleasant wheat fields, to appear on October 17 outside the walled town of Corbie, a town well known to the British Expeditionary Force in 1916 as a billeting area and the site of two casualty clearing stations. Here the little river Ancre joins the Somme. A bridge must have been there for hundreds of years; and here, presumably, Henry thought that he might be able to cross, but a spirited sally by the French drove him off. Quitting Corbie Henry left the Somme, which there takes a very tortuous course, and avoiding the Chipilly bend he made for Nesle (or as the modern English soldier calls it—"Nestle"). On the way one of his soldiers, named Bardolph, according to Shakespeare, was discovered to have stolen a copper-gilt pix from a church which is believed to have been at Harbonnières.

At Nesle Henry received information that there were two places at which the river was capable of being passed; the approach to these was by two long but narrow causeways which, though broken in the middle, had not been destroyed by the men of St. Quentin, as ordered by the King of France. The places mentioned are Bethencourt and Voyennes. The crossing is described with minuteness. Nothing could surpass the personal exertions of the King: he caused the broken fords of the causeway to be repaired and stationing himself at one entrance and some officers on the other to preserve order and prevent crowding, he hurried his army across, so that though the head of the column only started at one o'clock they had all crossed by an hour before night. The passage was disputed by a few horsemen who retired before the advance guard and the army passed a joyful night in the very farm houses that had been occupied by the enemy. On October 20 (Sunday) the French sent heralds to Henry announcing that they would fight with him before he came to Calais. Having crossed the Somme Henry turned north, passing through Athics and Monchy La Gache, to Doignt.

To-day the main road from Athics to Albert leaves Peronne a little on the left and this road Henry seems to have followed. Meanwhile the French army, which had advanced along the right bank of the Somme while Henry was going up the left bank, retired to Bapaume, and as the English advanced about a mile beyond Peronne, they found the roads already trodden by the French, and this discovery filled them with despair. This place must have been the hill that rises up to the top of Mont St. Quentin, where the road from Doignt joins that out of Peronne. The army then advanced towards Albert, then called Ancre, and quartered at Forceville and Acheux.

On October 23 Henry continued towards Lucheu, passing between it and Doullens, and lodged at Bonnières, while the Duke of York with the advance guard was at Frévent. On Thursday, October 24, Henry crossed the Canche, probably at Frévent, and marched to Blangy, and found the French army drawn up in front of him near Maisoncelles. On October 25, St. Crispin's Day, the Battle of Agincourt was fought, for the account of which we are chiefly indebted to Elmham, Chaplain to Henry, who was an eye-witness, and watched the fight seated on his horse in the rear of the battlefield. The details of the battle are not the concern of this article.

There is great discrepancy in the accounts as to the actual numbers of the forces engaged in this battle. It is estimated that the English force was about 6,000 men, and certainly did not exceed 10,000, while the French force is said to have been ten times as numerous. The English are said to have lost 1,600 men and the French 10,000. The heavy French losses are accounted for by the fact that the English were ordered to kill their prisoners owing to a false rumour that the French were about to launch a counter attack, after a number of their men had already surrendered.

There are very scanty references in the chronicles as to what happened to the killed and wounded. The English killed were put into a barn together with such arms taken from the French that could not be carried away and there burnt. An exception was made with the bodies of the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk, who were among the slain. Their bodies were boiled, so that the bones might be taken home to England. The Duke of Gloucester was wounded in the abdomen by a dagger thrust. The wound could only have been slight, for he recovered before the army sailed from Calais. No other mention of the fate of the wounded has been discovered. It is known that Henry had no wheeled transport, and it can only be imagined that the wounded who could walk made their way back on foot, while probably others were transported in country carts commandeered from the neighbouring farms. The French dead were left on the field, where later they were buried. On the day after the battle the English left for Calais, which they reached without molestation on October 29. Shortly afterwards Henry returned to London, where he received a tremendous ovation, a spirited account of which is still preserved.

Such is the narrative of the campaign, which has been compiled from various published sources.

The names of three medical officers who accompanied Henry on this expedition have come down to us, namely, Thomas Morstede, surgeon, and Nicholas Colnet, physician, already mentioned; also William Bradwardyn, surgeon. Of Thomas Morstede much is known, and has been recorded by Sir D'Arcy Power in "The Memorials of the Craft of Surgery." He was surgeon to Henry V and Henry VI, and probably also to Henry IV. He became subsequently a Sheriff of the City of London. He is said to have written a goodly book on surgery, but if he did so all trace of it has been lost. In 1422 he was sworn as a supervisor of surgery, together with one John Harwe, whom we shall meet again directly as the successful defendant in a suit for malpraxis. Morstede died in 1450, and was buried in the Church of St. Olave Upwell in the Jewry. By his will he left his apprentice, Roger Brynard, ten marks sterling and his surgical instruments.

Of William Bradwardyn next to nothing was known beyond the fact that his name appears in the roll of those present at the Battle of Agincourt, published by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1832, and that he was associated with Thomas Morstede in a writ issued by the King in 1416, in which the two surgeons were appointed conjointly to provide the necessary medical equipment for the next campaign. Recently, through the good offices of Mr. Thomas, of the Records Office of the Guildhall, three documents have been found which throw some light on the life of this surgeon. William Bradwardyn (or Bredewardyn as his name is sometimes spelt) appears to have been a citizen and surgeon of the City of London, for in 1404, in the reign of Henry IV, there is an entry in the Husting Roll of a grant to him of a tenement in "Fletestrete," in the Parish of St.

Brides. In 1411 there is another entry in which he and his wife Margaret convey the said tenement to John Sapurton, Warden of the Fleet Prison. It is clear also that Bradwardyn was a person of some standing in the surgical world of that time, for he is described in 1422 as Vice-Master of the enfranchised art of London Surgery at a time when Thomas Morstede was one of the masters.

The following document taken from the Plea and Memoranda Rolls of the City Records appears to be of sufficient importance to be given in detail. It is written in Latin, the translation of which has been kindly made by Sir D'Arcy Power.

CITY RECORDS. PLEA AND MEMORANDA ROLLS. ROLL A 52, MEMBRANE 5.

On the tenth day of December in the third year of the reign of our king Henry the sixth after the Conquest there came here before William Crowmere, Mayor, and the Aldermen in the Guildhall chamber of the City of London Master Gilbert Kymer, doctor of physic and Rector of the London doctors, John Sombreshete, inceptor in physic, Thomas Southwell Bachelor of medicine the overseers of the medical faculty of London; John Corby medical practitioner, Thomas Morstede, knight, one of the masters of the enfranchised art of London Surgery, William Bradwardyn, esquire, Vice-Master of the same, Henry Asshborn and John Forde, surgeons enfranchised in Surgery etc, and acknowledged that the following was their award in these words—In the name of God Amen.

We, Master Gilbert Kymer Doctor of physic and Rector of the London doctors, John Sombreshete, inceptor in physic, Thomas Southwell Bachelor in medicine overseers of the medical faculty of London; John Corby medical practitioner as well as Thomas Morstede, knight, one of the Masters of the enfranchised art of Surgery in London, William Bradwardyn, esquire, Vice-Master of the same, Henry Asshborn and John Forde surgeons enfranchised in Surgery, being chosen as arbitrators to compromise in a certain matter of an alleged mistake in the surgical treatment of an injury to the muscles of the thumb of the right hand lying between William Forest who was injured, the plaintiff, and John Harwe, enfranchised surgeon, John Dalton and Simon Rolf barbers admitted solely to the practice of Surgery, defendants, having carefully considered the merits of the case and fully understood it by the plain evidence of the parties and the faithful witness of the barber John Parker somewhile admitted to practice Surgery, as well as of other trustworthy persons, well knowing, strictly sworn and sufficiently examined about the course of treatment—Find that the said William Forest, plaintiff, when the moon was dark and in a bloody sign, namely under the very malevolent constellation Aquarius was seriously hurt in the said muscles on the last day of last January and he lost blood enormously even to the ninth day of February last past, the moon remaining in the sign Gemini—That the said Simon Rolf himself staunched the blood successfully at the beginning and that afterwards the said John Harwe helped by John Dalton, the aforesaid barber artificially arrested it when the bleeding had recurred six times with great vehemence from the aforesaid wound even to (syncope) and as if William Forest would die. And that on the seventh occasion William was thought to be in danger of death owing to the excessive loss and quickly deciding that he would suffer mutilation of his hand rather than death the said John Harwe with the express consent of the said William, who was thus bleeding, when other remedies had failed stopped the bleeding with the cautery, as beseemeth, and saved his life and freed him from the bonds of death. Wherefore we praise, we award and we decide that the aforsaid John Harwe, John Dalton and Simon Rolf individually by themselves and by any of them, especially John Harwe, acted well and surgically in what they did in the aforesaid treatment and that none of them made any mistake in any way in this matter. Wherefore we absolve them and each of them and especially John Harwe, from being impleaded by the same William Forest in the aforesaid matter

by imposing perpetual silence on the same William in this affair; moreover we find that they themselves are so free from the fault attributed to them and to any of them and especially to John Harwe, defamed maliciously and undeservedly, that as far as in us lies we restore to them unsullied their good name so far as their merit demands and deserves in this affair.

We further declare that any defect of the aforesaid hand, or the mutilation or the ugly scar, so far as our industry avails to decide it, is due to the aforsaid constellation or to some peculiar defect or injury of the said William owing to the original wound. This was done in the year of our Lord one thousand CCCCXXIIII and in the second year of our king Henry the sixth after the conquest on the ninth day of June in the Chapter house of the Brethren of the Minorite order of London, etc.

[Punctuation, which was not in the original manuscript, has been inserted.]

APPENDIX.

(1) Pleas of Land held on Monday (May 11) after the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate A° 6 Henry IV. [1405]:—

Grant from William Balle, John Crassewell, John Pole, tailors, & William Lathum, cutler, citizens of London to William Bredewardyn, citizen & "surgien" of the said City, Thomas Rede, John Russell, co Hereford, Matthew Boure & Sir John Whyte, clerk, co Hereford, of a tenement &c in "Fletestrete" in the Parish of St. Bride's, which they had acquired by grant & feoffment from John Knyvett, son & heir of Sir John Knyvett, kt. The tenement was bounded on the E by the churchyard, on the W by the king's highway running from Fleet St. to the Inn of the Bishop of Salisbury, on the S by the said Inn, and on the N by the tenement formerly in the tenure of Andrew de Guldeford. Witnesses, in addition to the Mayor Sheriff and Alderman of the Ward, Thomas Duke, John Askewith, Reymund Standelf, George Crescy, Richard Walworth. Dated London 17 June A° 5 Henry IV [1404].

HUSTING ROLL 133 (66).

(2) Pleas of Land held in the Husting on Monday [22 Feb] before the Feast of St. Mathias the Apostle A° 13, Henry IV [1411/12].

Grant from William Bredewardyn, citizen and "surgien" of London & Margaret his wife to John Sapurton, Warden of Fleet Prison, & John Morell of Scropton co. Derby, of their tenement &c. in "Fletestrete" in the Parish of St. Bride's, which they had acquired by grant and feoffment from William Sergeant co Hereford. The tenement was bounded on the E by the Churchyard, on the W by the lane running from Fleet St. to the Inn of the Bishop of Salisbury, on the S by the above Inn, and on the N by a tenement formerly in the tenure of Andrew de Guldeford. Witnesses, in addition to the Mayor Sheriff and Alderman of the Ward, being John Askewith, George Cressy, William Ball, William Lathum, John Trum. Dated London 21 Feb A° 13 Henry IV [1411/12].

HUSTING ROLL 139 (44).

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

NICOLAS, Sir HARRIS, K.H. "History of the Battle of Agincourt and of the Expedition of Henry the Fifth into France in 1415," Lond., 1832. RYMER'S "Foedera," ix, Lond., 1709-10. E. DE MONSTRELET'S Chronicles. MOWAT, R. B. "Henry V," Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. WYLIE, J. H. "The Reign of Henry Fifth," Lond., 1914.

Mr. C. J. S. THOMPSON said that with reference to the apparently few skilled surgeons who accompanied the English armies in the field in the fifteenth century, as far as was known there was evidence to show that the nobles who joined the armies included, with their retainers, if possible, a man who had some skill in attending to wounds and dealing with the sick. Such an individual would probably also be a combatant, but there was little doubt that these men gave aid to the skilled surgeons who, like Morstede and Bradwardyn, accompanied the armies. Mr. Thompson drew attention to an interesting picture in the Historical Medical Museum by Forestier, representing surgeons embarking for France with the English army of Henry V in 1415, with the necessary workmen for making and repairing surgical instruments. He said that Morstede was attached to the army with about a dozen members of the London Corporation of Surgeons. When the second expedition to France was undertaken, the Corporation was apparently unwilling to provide even twelve men to join the troops, so the King authorized Morstede to embark as many surgeons as were wanted, whether they were willing or no, and to press into the service, also, all the workmen necessary for the making and repairing of the surgical instruments.